Wellesley College.

CALENDAR.

1882-'83.

Announcements for 1883-84.

		1883.
College Exercises resumed after Holiday Vacation, .	Thursday,	January 4.
Day of Prayer for Colleges, ...	Thursday,	January 25.
Holiday, ...	Thursday,	February 22.
Winter Term ends, ...	Wednesday,	March 28.
Spring Term begins, ...	Thursday,	April 12.
COMMENCEMENT, ...	Tuesday,	June 19.
Alumnæ Day, ...	Wednesday,	June 20.

NINTH COLLEGE YEAR.

Fall Term begins, ...	Wednesday,	September 12.
Entrance Examinations, ...	Thursday, Friday,	Sept. 13, 14.
Thanksgiving Recess, to Monday evening following, .	Wednesday noon,	November 28.
Fall Term ends, ...	Thursday,	December 20.
		1884.
Winter Term begins, ...	Friday,	January 4
Day of Prayer for Colleges, ...	Thursday,	January 24.
Holiday, ...	Friday,	February 22.
Winter Term ends, ...	Wednesday,	March 26.
Spring Term begins, ...	Thursday,	April 10.
COMMENCEMENT, ...	Tuesday,	June 24.
Alumnæ Day, ...	Wednesday,	June 25.

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* In Europe; to take charge of the Department September, 1883.

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Superintendent of Simpson Cottage.

MARY ALDERSON CHANDLER,
Teacher of Takigrafy.

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The Philosophy of the Christian Evidences.

PROF. WM. H. NILES, Ph.B., A.M.,
Geology.

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Professor of Music, and Director of the College of Music.

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Wellesley College.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE was established to furnish young women who desire to obtain a liberal education, such advantages and facilities as are enjoyed in institutions of the highest grade.

By the charter, "the corporation of Wellesley College is authorized to grant such honorary testimonials, and confer such honors, degrees, and diplomas, as are granted or conferred by any University, College, or Seminary of learning in this Commonwealth; and the diplomas so granted shall entitle the possessors to the immunities and privileges allowed, by usage or statute, to the possessors of like diplomas from any University, College, or Seminary of learning in this Commonwealth."

The College is undenominational, but distinctively and positively Christian, in its influence, discipline, and instruction. The systematic study of the Bible is pursued through all the courses. Worship in the chapel is attended daily by teachers and students. The Sunday services are conducted by ministers of different denominations.

Wellesley is on the Boston and Albany Railroad, fifteen miles west of Boston. The town is known as the most healthful in Massachusetts, and is entirely free from malaria. The College grounds include more than three hundred acres, and give ample opportunity for exercise and recreation. The lake affords a most attractive place for boating in summer, and skating in winter.

Students may room in a large or small building, according to preference. The College accommodates three hundred and thirty-six; Stone Hall, with its single apartments and four dining-halls, one hundred and ten; Simpson and Waban Cottages furnish quiet homes for thirty. Elevators are in constant use in the large buildings. Advanced students who desire can obtain board in the village.

The health of the family is considered of primary importance. In the construction of the buildings this was constantly in view. Everything possible has been done to give an abundance of light, sunshine, fresh air, and pure water. All the rooms are furnished with gas and student-lamps. An abundant supply of fresh air is admitted into the basement, and after being heated by contact with steam radiators and charged with moisture by the addition of a prescribed quantity of steam, passes into the rooms through hot-air flues. By means of the registers, the temperature is regulated by the students as they desire. The ventilation is a remarkable success. All the

buildings are supplied with hot and cold water. In order to prevent the possibility of harm from impurities in surface water, Artesian wells have been driven. The drainage, natural and artificial, is faultless. The College, Stone Hall, and Simpson Cottage are located on hills, and the ground slopes from them in every direction, so that stagnant water and dampness are impossible.

A lady physician resides in the College, and gives her personal attention to the arrangements connected with health. She has constant intercourse with the students, and instructs them in the laws of hygiene. They are urged to consult her freely. A resident nurse cares for the sick under the physician's direction. No charge is made for attendance or medicine except in cases of protracted illness. A hospital, which can be shut off from the rest of the building, is provided for those who need extra care.

East Lodge.

Requirements for Admission.

CANDIDATES for admission must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and good health, with credentials from their last instructor, or from the institution where they last studied. These certificates must be forwarded to the President before the student can be received.

No preparatory department is connected with the College.

FOR THE FRESHMAN CLASS IN THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

Students must pass satisfactory examinations in the following studies, unless admitted on certificate.

1. ENGLISH: —

Each candidate will be required to write on one of three subjects,— to be assigned at the time of the examination,— an essay covering not less than two pages of essay paper. It must be correct in spelling, punctuation, capital letters, and grammar, and show proficiency in that part of Rhetoric included under "Choice of Words" and "Construction of Sentences."

The subjects for September, 1883, will be taken from Shakspere's Julius Cæsar, Scott's Ivanhoe, or from the historical period of the Spanish Discoveries in America.

Subjects for September, 1884, will be taken from the following works: — Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, Dickens' David Copperfield, Longfellow's Evangeline; or from the following historical periods: Civil Wars of Rome, Settlement of the New England Colonies.

Many students who seek admission to the College are found to be deficient in their preparation in English In order to meet the requirements of the College in this respect, candidates must be familiar with the first three chapters of Hart's Rhetoric, or an equivalent amount on the same subjects in any standard Rhetoric; and must have had frequent practice in composition during the last years of the preparatory course.

2. Geography : —

Guyot's Physical Geography, Parts II. and III., or an equivalent. Modern Geography. Ancient Geography, especially of Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor.

3. History : —

The History of the United States to the close of the Revolutionary War. The College strongly advises the study of Grecian and of Roman History in connection with preparation in the classics. Smith's and Merivale's Students' Histories are recommended. In 1884, the outline of the History of Rome to the Augustan Age, and of the History of Greece to the Peloponnesian War, will be required.

4. Mathematics : —

Arithmetic. — Fundamental Rules, Common and Decimal Fractions, Compound Numbers, Proportion, Percentage, Square and Cube Root, and the Metric System of Weights and Measures.

Algebra. — Through Involution, Evolution, Radicals, Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Plane Geometry. — As found in Olney, or its equivalent.

Deficiency in preparation has, in a majority of cases, resulted from using elementary text-books; in others, from neglecting to review all the preparatory mathematics when their study has been for some time discontinued. To meet the first-mentioned cases of failure, we would suggest that Olney's Complete School Algebra should be used as the text-book, and that additional examples drawn from Olney's University Algebra should be given as test-work. When this is not practicable, some *standard University Algebra* should serve as equivalent. In Geometry, we would recommend Olney's, Chauvenet's, Wentworth's, or Newcomb's.

To all who have dropped their Mathematical studies for any length of time, we would strongly emphasize the necessity of a careful review of the whole work, with test examinations. We find those candidates most successful whose knowledge of subjects passed over has been frequently tested by written examinations (the exercises proposed being drawn from other sources than the text-book), and who in Geometry have had some exercise in original demonstration.

5. Latin : —

Latin Grammar, including Prosody.

Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose Composition entire, or an equivalent in Arnold, Allen and Greenough, or Harkness.

Cæsar, Gallic War, books I–IV.

Cicero, seven orations.

Virgil, Æneid, books I–VI.

Equivalents in Latin will be accepted; but poetry will not be accepted for prose, nor anything in place of Prose Composition.

Accurate knowledge of the grammar is indispensable. It will not suffice to have read the required amount of Latin, or to show facility in such translating as requires but little acquaintance with the language. There should be a familiarity with the forms, and thorough drill in construction.

The following suggestions are offered for a four years' course of preparation: —

The first year may be given to Jones' First Lessons in Latin; the second to Cæsar (four books), and to the first half of Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose Composition; the third year may be given to seven orations of Cicero and the second half of the Prose Composition; and the fourth to six books of Virgil and the careful study of rules of Prosody, accompanied by such exercises in transposition of verses as will make these rules familiar.

In pronunciation, the following rules are adopted: ā as in father; ă as in fast; ē as in there; ĕ as in met; ī as in machine; ĭ as in piano; ō as in holy; ŏ as in wholly; ū as in rule; ŭ as in puss; c, g, and ch always hard; j like y in you; s as in sill; t as in till; v somewhat softened. In diphthongs the sound of each vowel is preserved.

6. Greek : —

Greek Grammar.

Jones' Greek Prose Composition entire, with the accents.

Xenophon, Anabasis, three books.

Homer, Iliad, three books.

The text-books recommended are: for the first year, either Hadley's Grammar, with Boise's First Lessons in Greek, or Goodwin's Grammar, with White's First Lessons in Greek; for the second and third years, Boise's first three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis, Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, and Boise's Iliad. Attention is invited to the suggestions in the prefaces of the above books upon the carefully written preparation of exercise work, the oral class drill upon forms and sentences, and the constant use of the blackboard for practice upon forms, and for writing sentences from dictation.

The following pronunciation is recommended: α as a in father; η as e in prey; ι as i in machine; ω as o in prone; υ as u in prune. The short vowels should be merely somewhat shorter than the corresponding long vowels: $\alpha\iota$ as ay in aye; $\varepsilon\iota$ as ei in height; $o\iota$ as oi in oil; $\upsilon\iota$ as ui in quit; $\alpha\upsilon$ as ou in house; $\varepsilon\upsilon$ as eu in feud; $o\upsilon$ as ou in youth; γ before κ, γ, χ, ξ as n in anger, elsewhere hard; ϑ as th in thin; χ, guttural, as ch in German, *machen*.

FOR THE FRESHMAN CLASS IN THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE,

the requirements in English, Geography, History, Mathematics, and Latin are the same as for the Classical Course. Instead of Greek, the candidate must be prepared in either French or German, or both. If French only is presented, she must be prepared upon

Keetel's Analytical Grammar and Reader.

Larousse's Grammar, Première et Deuxième Année.

Chrestomathie de la Littérature de l'enfance, par A. Vinet, or equivalents.

The candidate will be expected to be thoroughly familiar with the formation and use of French verbs, to translate easy French at sight, and to have given special attention to composition and conversation.

If German only is presented, she must be prepared upon

German Grammar.

German Prose Composition.

Schiller, three dramas.

We advise for the first year German by Practice, by L. R Klemm, edited by W. D. Whitney, with Ausgewählte Märchen, by Hans Christian Andersen, or an equivalent, or Worman's Grammar, with first and second German Books; for the second year, Whitney's Grammar and Reader, Undine, or an equivalent; the third year, Schiller's Wilhelm Tell and Wallenstein, or any two works of Schiller; German Prose Composition upon Schiller's life. In this year the dramas read should be made the subject of conversation in German. The standard of pronunciation adopted at the College is the Hanoverian.

If both French and German are presented, the student must be qualified upon the Grammars and simple Prose Composition, and read easy French and German at sight.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

All candidates for advanced standing must meet the requirements for admission to the Freshman class, and must also be examined in the studies previously pursued by the class which they wish to join.

EXAMINATIONS.

The only time for entrance examinations at the College, is on the first Thursday and Friday of the fall term.

All candidates must present themselves on the day before examinations begin.

ADMISSION ON CERTIFICATE.

Certificates will be accepted from instructors, and from schools whose methods and courses of study are satisfactory to the College authorities. Teachers who desire to send students on certificates, should apply to the College for blank forms, which must be filled out *in full*. No certificate will be accepted unless the arrangement has been seasonably made, and the certificate is approved by the Professors in charge of the examinations. No partial certificates will be accepted unless the candidate is prepared, at the time of entrance examinations, to be examined in the subjects not covered by certificate. A certificate must state the amount of work done in each study; the time given to each language and to each branch of mathematics; and that the candidate has been carefully examined *within a year*, and has satisfactorily passed IN ALL THE STUDIES required for admission to the Freshman class. Teachers are requested, in all doubtful cases, to throw the responsibility upon the College.

If at the end of the first term it is found that a student has been so imperfectly prepared in any study that she cannot satisfactorily continue it, she cannot be retained in the class.

All certificates should be sent by the teachers to the President, before the first of September.

Stone Hall.

Stone Hall was opened in September, 1881. It is especially designed for the members of the Teachers' class and for post-graduate students. It accommodates one hundred and ten in single apartments, and has small dining-rooms, instead of the usual large dining-hall.

Teachers' Collegiate Course.

THE special object of this course is to aid teachers who feel deficiencies in their education, or a need of instruction in modern methods of teaching and the use of scientific apparatus.

A teacher may enter without examination, but she must furnish a certificate of good character and satisfactory evidence of qualification; and, after admission, must show diligence and scholarship satisfactory to the Faculty, as the condition of her continuance in the College. She may take such studies as she prefers in any of the College classes, giving her whole time, if she wishes, to a single branch. Thus one may choose one of the ancient, or one of the modern languages, or mathematics, or one of the sciences, or history, or literature, and give all her strength to that study, reciting daily in three different classes. It is desirable, however, that teachers who wish to devote their time to science, should spend two years at the College, and select their courses and classes accordingly. A special course of instruction in the use of the Compound Microscope is given to teachers.

Special lectures may also be expected from educators of experience and repute.

Admission as Special Students.

CANDIDATES for special courses must be in good health, and at least eighteen years of age. They must present satisfactory certificates of character, and of ability to pursue in the regular classes the studies which they select. There is no opportunity to do preparatory work, and no classes will be formed for the special instruction of students who are not candidates for a degree. Ten class exercises per week is the minimum, and seventeen the maximum, amount of work allowed. The studies chosen are subject to the approval of the President.

After candidates for the Freshman class, post-graduates, and teacher-students have been received, special students will be accepted, so far as the accommodations of the College will allow. Definite answer to such applications will be given as *early as the first of August.*

Candidates are received at any time to fill vacancies.

Courses of Study.

All the regular College courses extend through four or five years. Evidence of satisfactory scholarship will be insisted upon in all studies, required or elective, as the condition of advancement, or of the attainment of a degree. In the Freshman year all the studies are required, except that Latin may take the place of one modern language in the Scientific Course.

After the Freshman year, students may specialize their work by electing Greek and Latin, or Mathematics, or French and German, or Science, throughout the course. All candidates for a degree must take, in addition to the required studies, a sufficient number of electives to give sixteen exercises per week during the Sophomore, and fifteen during the Junior and Senior, years. Eighteen exercises per week may be allowed, in exceptional cases, in the Junior year, by vote of the Heads of Departments. Music, Drawing, Painting, and Taxidermy are open to Juniors and Seniors in the regular four years' course.

The College reserves the right to withdraw the offer of any elective study not chosen by at least six students. In the following courses of study are printed only those electives in which classes have been instructed during the past two years. Additional electives will be provided as need arises.

Free instruction in Music or Art will be given in the Musical and Art courses to those who enter the *Freshman class* in the *Classical Course unconditioned.*

Courses of Study for 1883-84.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

CLASSICAL COURSE.		SCIENTIFIC COURSE.	
Latin. — Livy, book XXI.	*4	*Mathematics.* — Solid Geometry (Olney).	4
Greek. — Odyssey: selections.	4	*French.*† — Lit. of Seventeenth Century; Grammar.	3
Mathematics. — Solid Geometry (Olney).	4	*German.*† — Schiller: Wilhelm Tell, Conversation and Essays.	3
History. — Lectures on Great Men of Hist.	1	*Chemistry.* — Theoretical Chemistry, with laboratory practice.	3
Literature. — Lectures on Nineteenth Century Authors.	1	*History.* — Lectures on Great Men of Hist.	1
Drawing. — Free-hand, Mathematical, and Perspective.	1	*Literature.* — Lectures on Nineteenth Century Authors.	1
Bible. — Topics from the Gospels.	2	*Drawing.* — Free-hand, Mathematical, and Perspective.	1
Lectures on Greek and Roman Literature will be given throughout this Course.		*Bible.* — Topics from the Gospels.	2

SECOND TERM.

Latin. — Prose Composition.	4	*Mathematics.* — Algebra, Olney's Univ., Part III.	4
Greek. — Herodotus: selections.	4	*French.* — Literature from St. Evremond to Molière, Mod. Comedies, Comp., Dict., Gram., Conversation.	3
Mathematics. — Algebra, Olney's Univ., Part III.	4	*German.* — Schiller: Wallenstein, Die Piccolomini; Schiller's Leben; Conversation and Essays.	3
Bible and Ethics.	2	*Chemistry.* — Study of Elements, and their important compounds, with laboratory practice.	3
History. — Lectures, continued.	1	*Bible and Ethics.*	2
Literature. — Lectures, continued.	1	*Hist., Lit., Drawing.* — Continued.	
Drawing. — Continued.	1		

THIRD TERM.

Latin. — Tacitus: Germania; Letters of Cicero: selections.	4	*Mathematics.* — Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet).	4
Greek. — Plato: Apology and Crito.	4	*French.* — History, Modern Comedies, Grammar, Composition.	3
Mathematics. — Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet).	4	*German.* — Schiller: Wallenstein's Tod.	3
History. — Continued.	1	*Chemistry.* — Second Term's work cont'd.	3
Literature. — Continued.	1	*History.* — Continued.	1
Drawing. — Continued.	1	*Literature.* — Continued.	1
Bible and Ethics.	2	*Drawing.* — Continued.	1
		Bible and Ethics.	2

* Numerals indicate the number of class exercises per week.

† Latin may be substituted for either French or German throughout the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

CLASSICAL COURSE.		SCIENTIFIC COURSE.	
	Chemistry. — Theoretical, with laboratory practice.	3	*Spherical Trigonometry.* (Chauvenet); Analytical Geometry begun (Puckle).	3
	Literature. — Mediæval Epics.	1	*French.** — Literature to the time of the Reformation.	3
	Rhetoric. — Structure of the Essay, Narration, Exercises, and two Essays.	1	*German.** — Goethe: Hermann und Dorothea; Uebersetzungen; Gespräche; Aufsätze.	3
	Bible. — History of Jewish Church.	2	*Mineralogy.*†	3
ELECTIVES.	*Latin.** — Horace: Odes, selected.	3	*Botany.*†—General Morphology, with laboratory work.	3
ELECTIVES.	*Greek.** — Prose Composition.	3	*Literature.* — Mediæval Epics.	1
ELECTIVES.	*Spherical Trigonometry.* — (Chauvenet); Analytical Geom. begun (Puckle).	3	*Essay.* — Structure of the Essay, Narration Exercises, and two Essays.	1
ELECTIVES.	*Mediæval History.* — Lectures, with Library Study.	3	*Bible.* — History of Jewish Church.	2
ELECTIVES.	*French.*†	3		
ELECTIVES.	*German.*†	3		

SECOND TERM.

	Chemistry. — Elements and important compounds, with lab. practice.	3	*Analytical Geometry.* (Puckle), continued.	3
	Literature. — Early Modern Literature.	1	*French.* — From the time of Reformation.	3
	Rhetoric. — Description, Exposition, Exercises, two Essays.	1	*German.* — Goethe: Ausgewählte Prosa, Egmont; Goethe's Leben.	3
	Bible. — History of Jewish Church.	2	*Geology.*†	3
ELECTIVES.	*Latin.* — Prose Composition	3	*Botany.* — Continued.	3
ELECTIVES.	*Greek.* — Demosthenes: select Orations.	3	*Literature.* — Early Modern Literature.	1
ELECTIVES.	*Mathematics.*—Analytical Geom. (Puckle), continued.	3	*Rhetoric.* — Description, Exposition, Exercises, two Essays.	1
ELECTIVES.	*History.* — Mediæval Institutions.	3	*Bible.* — History of Jewish Church.	2
ELECTIVES.	*French.*	3		
ELECTIVES.	*German.*	3		

THIRD TERM.

	Chemistry. — Study of Elements, etc., continued.	3	*Analytical Geometry* (Puckle), continued.	3
	Literature. — History of English Lit.	1	*French.* — Literature from Montaigne to Seventeenth Century.	3
	Rhetoric.—Exposition, Figures of Speech, two Essays.	1	*German.* — Work of Second Term, cont'd. Kluge, Geschichte der deutschen Nat. Literatur.	3
	Bible. — History of Jewish Church.	2	*Lithology.*†	3
ELECTIVES.	*Latin.* — Horace: Satires and Epistles, selections.	3	*Botany.* — General Morphology, with lab. work, making a Herbarium.	3
ELECTIVES.	*Greek.* — Thucydides: Selections.	3	*Literature.* — History of English Lit.	1
ELECTIVES.	*Mathematics* — Analytical Geometry, continued.	3	*Rhetoric.*—Exposition, Figures of Speech, two Essays.	1
ELECTIVES.	*History.* — Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.	3	*Bible.* — History of Jewish Church.	2
ELECTIVES.	*French.*	3		
ELECTIVES.	*German.*	3		

* Candidates for the degree of B.A. must elect either Greek or Latin in the Sophomore Year.

* Latin may be substituted for either French or German throughout the year.

† Botany may be substituted for Mineralogy, Geology, and Lithology.

† Since the Modern Languages are elective throughout this Course, students can begin the study of French and German here, or can join any advanced class for which they are fitted. For work, see Scientific Course.

JUNIOR YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST TERM.

ELECTIVES.

Physics.— Experimental lectures on Mechanics, with laboratory practice. 3
Logic.— Formal Principles of Inference. 3
Rhetoric.— Lectures in Argumentation, Two Essays. 1
Bible.— The Life of Christ. 2

- *Latin.*— Plautus Captivi. 3
- *Greek.*— Thucydides, continued. 3
- *Math.*— Differential Calculus (Olney). 3
- *Botany.* 3
- *Zoölogy.* 3
- *Mineralogy.* 3
- *French.* 3
- *German.* 3
- *Elocution.* 2

SECOND TERM.

ELECTIVES.

Physics.— Exp'tal lectures on Electricity and Sound, with lab. practice. 3
History.—Guizot's Hist. of Civil'n, with sup. Lectures and Library Work. 3
Rhetoric.— The Conduct of Discussion. Two Debates. 1
Bible.— Life of Christ, continued. 2

- *Latin.*— Lat. Verse, with sel. from Ovid's Metamorphoses, Fasti, and Tristia. 3
- *Greek.*— Euripides: Alcestis. 3
- *Mathematics.*— Applications of Differential Calculus (Olney). 3
- *Botany.* 3
- *Geology.* 3
- *Zoölogy.* 3
- *French.* 3
- *German.* 3
- *Elocution.* 2

THIRD TERM.

ELECTIVES.

Physics.— Exp'tal Lectures on Light and Heat, with laboratory practice. 3
History. — Guizot's Civilization, cont'd. 3
Rhetoric.—Principal Forms of Prose Discourse, Debate, and Essay. 1
Bible.— The Life of Christ, continued. 2

- *Latin.*— Juvenal: selected Satires. 3
- *Greek.*— Æschylus: Prometheus. 3
- *Mathematics.* — Integral Calculus, with applications (Olney). 3
- *Botany.* 3
- *Physiology.* 3
- *Lithology.* 3
- *French.* 3
- *German.* 3
- *Elocution.* 2

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

FIRST TERM.

ELECTIVES.

Physics. — Experimental lectures on Mechanics, with laboratory practice. 3
Logic.— Formal Principles of Inference. 3
Rhetoric.— Lectures in Argumentation. 1
Bible.— The Life of Christ. 2

- *Math.*— Differential Calculus (Olney). 3
- *French.*— Works of Pascal, Corneille, Molière, and Racine. 3
- *German.*— Lessing: Nathan Der Weise, Kluge, Geschichte der deutschen National Literatur. 3
- *Latin.*— See Classical Course. 3
- *Botany.*— Lectures on Economic Botany, higher and lower cryptogams, with laboratory work. 3
- *Zoölogy.* 3
- *Mineralogy.* 3
- *Qualitative Analysis.* 3
- *Astronomy.*— Physical. 3
- *Elocution.* 2

SECOND TERM.

ELECTIVES.

Physics.—Exp'tal Lectures on Electricity and Sound, with laboratory work. 3
History.— Guizot's Hist. of Civilization, with Lectures and Library-work. 3
Rhetoric — The Conduct of Discussion. 1
Bible.— The Life of Christ, continued. 2

- *Math.*— Applications of Differential Calculus (Olney). 3
- *French.*— Works of Montesquieu, and others. 3
- *German.*— Konig: Deutsche Literatur Geschichte. 3
- *Latin.*—See Classical Course
- *Geology.* 3
- *Botany.*— Continued. 3
- *Zoölogy.* 3
- *Qualitative Analysis.* 3
- *Elocution.* 2

THIRD TERM.

ELECTIVES.

Physics.— Exp. Lect's on Light and Heat. 3
History.— Guizot, continued. 3
Rhetoric.— Prose Discourse. 1
Bible.— The Life of Christ, continued. 2

- *Math.*— Integral Calculus, with applications (Olney) 3
- *French.*— Works of 19th-Cent. Authors, "Revue des Deux Mondes" and other periodicals. 3
- *German.*— Work of Second Term, continued. 3
- *Latin.*— See Classical Course.
- *Botany.*— Continued. 3
- *Zoology.* 3
- *Lithology.* 3
- *Qualitative Analysis.* 3
- *Astronomy.* 3
- *Elocution.* 2

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

CLASSICAL COURSE.		SCIENTIFIC COURSE.	
		Mental Science.—Psychology.	3
		Rhetoric.— Study of Style in Prose and Verse, One Essay.	1
		Bible.— Apostolic Church.	2
ELECTIVES.		ELECTIVES.	
Mental Science. — Psychology.	3	*Math.*— Determinants (Dostor), Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions (Howison) begun.	3
Rhetoric.— Study of Style in Prose and Verse, and Essay.	1	*Math. Astr.*—Spher. (Chauvenet), Theo. Astronomy (Watson), begun.	3
Bible.— Apostolic Church.	2	*Astronomy.* — Physical.	3
Latin. — Lucretius, Martial, and other writers, selections.	3	*Physics.* — Laboratory Work in Spectrum Analysis, Polarized Light, Chromatics, with lect's and lib. ref.	3
Greek. — Euripides: Medea.	3	*French.* — History of French Language; Bartsch's Chrestomathy of Old French, translated into Modern.	3
Math.—Determinants (Dostor); Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions (Howison) begun.	3	*German.* — Goethe: Faust.	3
Math. Astronomy. — Spherical (Chauvenet). Theoretical Astronomy (Watson) begun.	3	*Latin.* — See Classical Course.	3
Astronomy. — Physical.	3	*Botany.* — Lectures on Histology, Phytogenesis, and Elementary Physiology, with laboratory work.	3
Physics. — Laboratory work in Spectrum Analysis. Polarized Light, Chromatics, with lectures and library references.	3	*Biology.*	3
Qualitative Analysis	3	*Mineralogy.*	3
Botany.	3	*Qualitative Analysis.*	3
Mineralogy.	3	*Literature.* — Special Study of Authors: Spenser, Milton, Shakspere.	3
Biology.	3	*History.* —Constitutional, of England.	3
History. — Constitutional, of England.	3	*Anglo-Saxon.*	3
Literature. — Special Study of Authors: Spenser, Milton, Shakspere.	3	*Italian.*	2
French.	3	*Elocution.*	2
German.	3		
Anglo-Saxon.	3		
Italian.	2		
Elocution.	2		

SECOND TERM.

		Ment. Science.—Metaphysics and Ethics.	3
		Rhetoric. — Continued. Two Essays.	1
		Bible. — Hist. of the Church, continued.	2
ELECTIVES.		ELECTIVES.	
Mental Science.—Metaphysics and Ethics.	3	*Math.* — Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions, continued; Modern Analytical Geometry (Howison), begun.	3
Rhetoric. — Continued. Two Essays.	1	*Math. Astronomy.*— Theo. Astron. con'd.	3
Bible. — Hist. of the Church, continued,	2	*Physics.*— Photography, theory and elementary practice. Experimental work in Heat, lect. and lib. ref.	3
Latin. — Selections from Pliny's Letters and from other authors.	3	*French.* — History of French language, continued.	3
Greek. — Sophocles: Antigone.	3	*German.* —Deutsche Literatur geschichte.	3
Math. — Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions, continued; Modern Anal. Geometry (Howison) begun	3	*Latin.* — See Classical Course.	3
Math. Astronomy.—Theo. Astron. con'd.	3	*Botany.* — Continued.	3
Physics. — Photography, theory and elementary practice. Experimental work in Heat, with lectures and library references.	3	*Biology.*	3
Qualitative Analysis.	3	*Astronomy.*	3
Botany.	3	*Geology.*	3
Geology.	3	*Qualitative Analysis.*	3
Biology.	3	*History.* — Constitutional Hist. of U. S.	3
French.	3	*Literature.* — Special Study of Authors: Milton, Restoration Writers, 18th Century Authors.	3
German.	3	*Anglo-Saxon.*	3
Anglo-Saxon.	3	*Italian.*	2
Italian.	2	*Elocution.*	2
History. — Constitutional Hist. of U. S.	3		
Literature. — Special Study of Authors: Milton, Restoration Writers, Eighteenth Century Authors.	3		
Elocution.	2		

SENIOR YEAR.—Continued.

THIRD TERM.

CLASSICAL COURSE.		SCIENTIFIC COURSE.	
	Moral Philosophy.	3	*Moral Philosophy.*	3
	Rhetoric. — Continued. One Essay.	1	*Rhetoric.* — Continued. One Essay.	1
	Bible. — Study of the Epistles.	2	*Bible.* — Study of the Epistles.	2
ELECTIVES.	*Latin.* — Latin Hymns	3	ELECTIVES. *Math.* — Modern Analytical Geometry, continued.	3
	Greek. — Plato: Selections. Greek Lyric Poetry: Selections.	3	*Mathematical Astronomy.* — Theoretical Astronomy, continued.	3
	Math. — Modern Analytical Geometry, continued.	3	*Physics.* — Electrical Measurements and Testing. Preparation of Thesis.	3
	Mathematical Astronomy. — Theoretical Astronomy, continued.	3	*French.* — History of French Language, continued	3
	Astronomy. — Physical.	3	*German.* — Mittelhochdeutsch. Das Nibelungenlied.	3
	Physics. — Electrical Measurements and Testing. Preparation of Thesis.	3	*Latin.* — See Classical Course.	3
	Qualitative Analysis.	3	*Botany.* — Continued.	3
	Botany.	3	*Biology.*	3
	Lithology.	3	*Astronomy.*	3
	Biology.	3	*Lithology.*	3
	French.	3	*Qualitative Analysis.*	3
	German.	3	*Political Economy.*	3
	Anglo-Saxon.	3	*Literature.* — Special study of Authors: Chaucer.	3
	Italian.	2	*Anglo-Saxon.*	3
	Political Economy.	3	*Italian.*	2
	Literature. — Special study of Authors: Chaucer.	3	*Elocution.*	2
	Elocution.	2		

Post-Graduate Instruction.

GRADUATES of Wellesley, and other institutions of equal rank, may continue their studies at the College, whether they make application for a higher degree or not.

The Faculty will recommend for the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science those who hold the corresponding first degree, and, in addition, present the result of two full years of study, taken under the direction of a special committee of the Faculty.

The second degree can in no case be taken earlier than two years after the first, nor earlier than three years, unless one year's work, at least, has been done in the College, or under instruction approved by the committee in charge.

The privilege of taking the entire post-graduate course in non-residence is restricted to graduates of this College.

At least two months before taking the degree, the candidate must either pass a satisfactory examination upon the completed work, or present a thesis which she is prepared to defend.

Degrees.

STUDENTS who complete the Classical Course will, on the recommendation of the Faculty, receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Students who complete the Scientific Course will, on the recommendation of the Faculty, receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The degree of Bachelor of Music will be granted upon the conditions stated under the head of College of Music.

The degrees of Master of Arts, and Master of Science, will be granted upon the conditions stated under the head of Post-Graduate instruction.

Courses of Instruction Offered for 1883-1884.

A DESCRIPTION of the general plan and scope of instruction is given to aid students in their selection of a course of study, and in their choice of electives during the course.

I. THE CLASSICS.

1. GREEK.

First Year. — Odyssey (selections); Herodotus (selections); Plato: Apology and Crito; English into Greek from dictation.

Second Year. — Greek Prose Composition; Demosthenes (select orations); Thucydides (selections).

Third Year. — Thucydides, continued; Euripides: Alcestis; Æschylus: Prometheus; English into Greek from dictation.

Fourth Year. — Euripides: Medea; Sophocles: Antigone; Electra; Æschylus, Agamemnon; Plato: (selections); Greek Lyric Poetry (selections).

2. LATIN.

First Year. — Livy: one book; Prose Composition; Tacitus: Germania; Cicero: Letters (selections).

Second Year. — Horace: Odes, Epodes, Satires, and Epistles (selected); Prose Composition.

Third Year. — Plautus: Captivi; Verse Composition; Ovid: Metamorphoses, Fasti, and Tristia (selections); Juvenal: Satires (selected).

Fourth Year. — Pliny: Letters (selected); Martial: Epigrams (selected); Selections from Lucretius, and other writers; Latin Hymns.

Classical Students are instructed in the Literature, History, Mythology, Archæology, and Art of Greece and Rome. They have unrestricted use of numerous works of reference and illustration, together with the latest and best German, French, and English editions of the classics. There is also a large collection of copies in plaster and sulphur from antique coins, medals, and gems for the illustration of Classical Studies and Ancient History.

II. MATHEMATICS.

First Year. — Solid Geometry (Olney); University Algebra (Olney), Part III.; Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet).

Second Year. — Spherical Trigonometry (Chauvenet); Analytical Geometry (Puckle).

Third Year. — Differential Calculus (Olney); Applications of Differential Calculus (Olney); Integral Calculus, with applications (Olney).

Fourth Year. — Determinants (Dostor); Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions (Howison); Modern Analytical Geometry (Howison).

MATHEMATICAL ASTRONOMY.

Spherical Astronomy (selections from Chauvenet).
Theoretical Astronomy (Watson).

III. MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES.

1. GERMAN.

First Year.— Klemm's German by Practice with H. C. Andersen's Ausgewählte Märchen, or an equivalent; or Worman's Grammar, with first and second German Books.

Second Year.— Whitney's Grammar and Reader. Undine, or an equivalent.

Third Year.— Schiller: Wilhelm Tell, Wallenstein, Die Piccolomini, Wallenstein's Tod. Schiller's Leben. The dramas are translated, and made the subject of conversation in German. Resumès in German are written on the scenes and acts.

Fourth Year.— Goethe: Hermann and Dorothea, Ausgewählte Prosa, Egmont. Goethe's Leben. Kluge: Geschichte der deutschen National Literatur.

Fifth Year.— Lessing: Nathan der Weise. Kluge: Geschichte der deutschen National Literatur. König: Deutsche Literaturgeschichte.

Sixth Year.— Goethe: Faust. Deutsche Literaturgeschichte. Mittelhochdeutsch. Das Nibelungenlied.

The students consult the valuable library of Ancient and Modern German Literature. Many reviews and magazines are taken with the purpose of giving information concerning the history of current literature, as well as of teaching idiomatic forms of expression. Among these are Literarisches Centralblatt, Deutsche Rundschau, Archiv für Literaturgeschichte, Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Peddagogik.

2. FRENCH.

First Year.— Keetel's Analytical Reader, Part I. Oral instruction in Grammar, given in French.

Second Year.— Keetel's Analytical Reader, Part II. Larousse's Grammar.

Third Year.— French Literature of the Seventeenth Century. Outlines of the History of France. Noel and Chapsal's Grammar. Modern Comedies.

Fourth Year.—French Literature, from its origin to Seventeenth Century. Larousse's Grammaire de Style. La Fontaine's Fables.

Fifth Year.— Works of best Authors of Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries: Pascal, Corneille, Molière, Racine, Madame de Sévigné, etc.

Sixth Year.— History of the French Language. Bartsch's Chrestomathy of Old French translated into Modern French.

Exercises in prose composition, translation, and dictation are given throughout the course. French text-books are used, and recitations are conducted entirely in French. Students are taught to converse correctly in the class-room, and at the French tables in the dining-halls.

The French Library contains a useful selection of classical and modern authors, and an important collection of Old French Works. A number of French magazines, periodicals, and reviews, are received for the use of this department. Among these are: —

Revue des Deux Mondes, Magazin Pittoresque, Revue Politique et Littéraire, Gazette des Beaux Arts, Revue Historique, Revue des Langues Romances, Romania.

3. ITALIAN.

Toscani's Grammar. Oral Exercises. Reader: Marianni, Antologia.

An advanced class will be formed if a sufficient number of students wish it.

IV. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. RHETORIC AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

First Year.— Study of the Principles of Narration, Description, Exposition, and the Organic Structure of the Essay, with brief papers illustrating the laws studied. In addition to these exercises, six essays are required during the year.

Second Year.—Study of Argumentation, with lectures on Oral and Written Discourse. Three debates and three essays are required.

Third Year.— Study of Style. Critical Analysis of some of the best English prose writings. Four essays are required on literary, philosophical, or historical themes.

2. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

First Year.— Nineteenth Century Literature. Lectures on English and American Authors.

Second Year.— Outlines of General Literature, beginning with the corruption of the Latin Tongue. Mediæval Epics. Early Literature of Italy, Spain, France, and Germany. Outline History of English Literature.

Third Year.— Critical Study of English Classic Authors: Spenser, Shakspere, Milton, Writers of the Restoration, Writers of the Eighteenth Century, Chaucer.

Special Courses for the study of the History of American Literature, and of English Translations of Homer and Dante are arranged, and will be given if a sufficient number of students wish to form a class.

No class text-books are used. Instruction is given by lectures and topics, whose elaboration is made dependent upon constant and thorough use of the College Library.

A large Shakspere Library has been formed, to encourage the study of this author. The publications of the New Shakspere Society, and the "Deutschen Shakspere Gesellschaft," are regularly received.

3. ANGLO-SAXON.

March's Reader and Grammar, entire. Beowulf, entire. Selections from other early English Poems.

For the study of early English Literature, the Library offers Rolbing, Englische Studien, Archiv für das Studium der Neureren Sprachen und Literaturen; the publications of the early English Text Society, the Chaucer Publication Society, the Camden Society, with many others. For the study of Anglo-Saxon, the Library offers the publications of the

Aelfric Society and of the Surtees Society, and various editions of Anglo-Saxon documents. The publications of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the English and American Philological Societies are received, and there are various editions of the Sagas and Eddas in the original.

V. HISTORY.

First Year.— Lectures on Great Men of History — Homer to Gladstone.

Second Year.— Mediæval History; Lectures and library studies on the Fall of the Roman Empire; The Rise of the New Nations; Mediæval Institutions; Fifteenth Century Progress, Inventions, and Discoveries.

Third Year.— The History of European Civilization; Guizot, with lectures and topical studies.

Fourth and Fifth Year Work.— The Constitutional History of England; Stubbs, as a basis of study. The Political and Constitutional History of the United States; Political Economy.

VI. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

First Year.— Bible Study, with lectures upon Principles of Ethics.

Second Year.— Logic; Formal Principles of Inference; Exercises in Argumentation.

Third Year.— 1. Psychology; Discussion of Scientific Terms; Lectures and Recitations upon the leading systems of the Scottish Philosophers.

2. General History of European Philosophy; Discussions and Lectures.

3. Ethics and Moral Philosophy; Lectures and Recitations.

VII. CHEMISTRY.

The instruction is given by lectures, aided by text-books and by a large collection of books of reference, to which the students have constant access. From the commencement of the course to the end, the students receive practical instruction in the Laboratory.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

General Introduction. — Laws of Chemistry, nomenclature, formulæ, voltaic battery; hydrogen, oxygen, ozone and air, water and electrolysis, ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous oxide, nitric oxide and other oxides of nitrogen; chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and compounds of chlorine with oxygen; bromine, iodine, fluorine, and their compounds; sulphur, sulphurous oxide, sulphuric acid; hydrogen sulphide, hyposulphurous acid, the thionic acids; selenium; carbon, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, illuminating gas, carbon disulphide; silicon; boron, phosphorus and compounds; arsenic and compounds; antimony and bismuth.

General Introduction to Metals.— Potassium, sodium, lithium, cæsium, ammonium compounds, calcium, barium, strontium, and the remaining metals; electrotyping and electroplating.

During the year problems in Stoichiometry will be given under the following heads: 1. Calculation of percentage composition from the formula. 2. Calculation of symbol from percentage composition. 3. Calculation of the weight of products, the factors being given. 4. Calculation of the factors required to yield a given weight or volume of the product. 5. Reduction of gaseous volumes for pressure and temperature.

2. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

In General Chemistry the pupils will have already become acquainted with many tests for the more common acids and bases. Lectures will be given explaining the methods of preliminary testing in the dry way, viz.:

in closed tube, on charcoal in reducing flame, in phosphorus-salt bead, etc.; the methods of bringing into solution the various oxides, salts, and silicates; the arrangement of the bases in six groups; the methods of separating the single members of each group; the testing for acids.

All these lectures will be illustrated by suitable reactions in the class-room, and will be followed by experiments in the Laboratory, with materials both known and unknown.

Each member of the class will be furnished with a separate set of unknown substances, solutions, and solids, which she must examine systematically according to the plan taught, noting in her blank-book her purpose in instituting each test, the result, and her interpretation of the latter.

3. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

The experiments in Quantitative Analysis will be accompanied by lectures explaining the apparatus to be used, the re-agents, and the methods.

By gravimetric methods, the analysis of eight compounds will be required: 1. $BaCl_2$, to determine H_2O, Ba, Cl. 2. $MgSO_4$, to determine sulphuric acid, magnesia, water. 3. Solder, to determine tin, lead. 4. Brass, to determine copper, zinc. 5. Potassium alum, to determine sulphuric acid, Al, K. 6. Ferric ammonium sulphate, to determine Fe, NH_4. 7. Feldspar, to determine Al, K, Si. 8. Silver coin.

By volumetric methods will be required: 1. Preparation of normal ammonia and hydrochloric acid. 2. Soda-ash, to determine Na_2CO_3, Na Cl, Na_2SO_4. 3. Pearl-ash, K_2CO_3. 4. Bleaching-powder, HOCl. 5. Ferrous sulphate, Fe. 6. Ferrocyanide of potassium, Fe. 7. Grape sugar. 8. Cane sugar. 9. A phosphate. 10. Binoxide of manganese.

4. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

In Organic Chemistry a course of lectures will be given which will cover the most important topics, as well as the theories which have been advanced by the leading chemists of the present century.

The following are among the topics which will be treated in these lectures: Tests for carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, in organic bodies; empirical formulæ, how determined; six series of homologous compounds; constitution formulæ; isomerism; marsh-gas series of hydrocarbons; alcohols, monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, primary, secondary, tertiary; esters or etherial salts, ethers; mercaptans, amines, nitro-compounds, kakodyl, aldehydes, chloral hydrate, ketones, formic acid, acetic acid, glycerine, nitro-glycerine, fats, protagon, soaps, prussic acid, nitriles, cyanogen, urea, mannite, tartaric acid, sugar, acrolein, cellulose, starch, benzol and its derivatives.

Among the books of reference are Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry, Wurz' Dictionaire de Chimie, Storer's Dictionary of Solubilities, Graham-Otto's Lehrbuch der Chemie, and the works of Fresenius, Wagner, Classen, Schorlemmer, Dittmar, Barker, Cooke, Roscoe, Tilden, and others.

The following periodicals are regularly received for the use of teachers and students: Journal of the Chemical Society, London; Bulletin Mensuel de la Societé Chimiques de Paris, Annales de Chemie et de Physique; Annalen der Physik und Chemie; Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie; Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft; Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der Chemischen Technologie; Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der Chemie

VIII. MINERALOGY, LITHOLOGY, AND GEOLOGY.

After studying Chemistry a year, the students may commence the course in Mineralogy. This embraces the various topics comprehended under morphology, the physical properties of minerals, and the chemical reactions employed as tests. In the Mineralogical Laboratory every convenience for Blow-pipe Analysis is provided. From twenty to thirty determinations (according to Brush) are required. Students can also determine as many other minerals as they desire.

Throughout the course they study minerals, and become familiar with their chemical and physical properties by careful observation and comparison, with the aid of the blow-pipe, the microscope, and chemical re-agents.

During the recitations devoted to Descriptive Mineralogy, every student has before her a collection of hand-specimens of all minerals studied, so that the whole class can examine specimens of the same mineral at the same time. There are other sets of choice specimens which they can keep for weeks in their own rooms; and still other sets of minerals which they are required, in their laboratory work, to test for their physical properties. The class have access to the extensive collections of the Cabinet of Mineralogy.

The instruction is given by lectures, aided by text-books and a reference library. Frequent oral examinations are held, in which the students are expected to recognize at sight, compare, and describe, the minerals already studied.

The study of Crystallography is taken up in connection with Mineralogy. This is aided by a collection of models of crystal forms, and a collection of typical crystals.

The study of Lithology follows. There is a large collection of rocks specially arranged for this course. An important branch of this study is carried on with the aid of the compound microscope, the polariscope, and a collection of microscopical sections of typical rocks and their constituent minerals, prepared for the College by Fuess of Berlin, Julien of New York, and Dickermann of Boston. These sections are carefully studied in the laboratory, and the results and inferences from the study are reported and discussed in the class-room.

The course in Geology is designed to give the students a general knowledge of the history of the earth, and of the methods of geological study and reasoning. An outline of the physical changes which are in progress is given as a fitting introduction to the interpretation of the records of the past. The instruction consists of lectures, supplemented by reading and recitations. The specimens in the collections are used as freely as the circumstances will permit.

The text-books used are the works of J. D. Dana, E. S. Dana, Brush, and Collins. The following are the books of reference: Physikalische Krystallographie, by P. Groth; Elemente der Mineralogie, by Naumann; Lehrbuch der Physikalischen Mineralogie, by Schrauf; Microscopische Physiographie, by Rosenbusch; Die Krystalliten, by Vogelsaug; Mineralogie, by P. Brard; Lehrbuch der Mineralogie, by Kenngott; Phillips' Mineralogy, by Brooke and Miller; Microscopische Beschaffenheit der Mineralien, by Zirkel; Petrographie, by Zirkel; and the works of Von Cotta, Rammelsberg, Von Kobell, Plattner, and Burat.

Geological reference-books: Elements of Geology, by Le Conte; Manual of Geology, by Dana; Principles of Geology, by Lyell; Text-Book of Geology, by Geikie.

IX. PHYSICS.

First Year.— Experimental lectures on the Mechanics of Visible Masses, with laboratory work in Physical Measurements, experimental lectures on Electricity, Sound, Light, and Heat, with laboratory work.

Second Year.— Laboratory work in Spectrum Analysis, Polarized Light, Chromatics, with lectures and library references; Photography, theory and elementary practice; experimental work in Heat, with lectures and library references; electrical measurements and testing; preparation of thesis.

The instruction in Physics is given by lectures and recitations, supplemented by quantitative experiments in the laboratory. The foundation doctrines of Energy and Motion are first discussed. Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism are treated as forms of Energy. As far as possible, experiment precedes theory, and the student is led to make the inductions. Drawing of apparatus and a distinct record of the object and results of the experiment are required. The graphical method of showing the relation between variable quantities is much used.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.

First Year. — Experiments in General Physical Measurements, — Estimation of tenths in space; estimation of tenths of a second; use of Verniers; use of various forms of Thermometers; meth-

First Year. *(Continued.)* ods of testing Thermometers; use of Reading-Microscopes; use of Cathetometer; use of Hook Gauge in determining the height of the surface of liquids; use of Hydrometers; use of Barometer in determining heights; calibration by water and mercury; calculation of probable error of results.

In Mechanics. — Determination of the co-efficient of friction; of the laws of deflection of beams; of the laws of the pendulum; of the laws of the torsion of wires; of specific gravity by various methods; of the laws of falling bodies, and the relations of force and momentum by Atwood's machine.

In Light. — Determination of the law of the conjugate foci of Lenses; of the radius of curvature and focal distance of lenses by the Spherometer; of the candle-power of lights; use of the Spectroscope, mapping out the prominent Fraunhofer lines, and the spectra of the lighter metals, which can be volatilized by the Bunsen Burner; general manipulation of the Microscope; study of the phenomena caused by parallel beams of polarized light.

In Sound. — The verification of the laws of strings with Sonometer; study of overtones, with set of diapasons and organ-pipes from König; study of vibrations, with Chladni's Plates, Lissajou's Apparatus, Tisley's Pendulums, Blackburn's Pendulum and the Phoneidoscope.

In Electricity. — Measurement of electrical resistances; determination of the law of Sine-Galvanometer; law and force of Magnets. A telegraphic line has been set up and experiments are performed with the ordinary transmitter and receiver, and with the Telephone and Microphone.

Second Year — *In Heat.* — Laws of the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; determination of specific heats; study of the laws of radiant heat and diathermancy, with the use of a complete Melloni's apparatus.

Second Year. *(Continued.)*

In Light.— Study of the laws of reflection, refraction, and dispersion with the Circle of Duboscq; measurement of the angle of prisms, with the Spectrometer, and of crystals with Wallaston's Goniometer; more extended work with the Spectroscope, mapping out the spectra of gases, with the use of the electric spark and a seven-inch Induction Coil from Ritchie; comparative spectra; constructing spectroscope curve, the instrument used being a spectroscope from Browning, of London, giving a dispersion of twelve prisms; study of absorption spectra, with the Microspectroscope; study of the phenomena of Polarized Light, with a Polari-Microscope and complete set of crystals from Hofmann, of Paris.

In Photography.— The action of light upon sensitized plates is studied with suitable experiments. Positives on glass are taken from wood-cuts, for use with the Lantern.

In Electricity. — Measurement of the resistances of liquids and of the electro-motive force of batteries; determination of the galvanometer constants; the study of the phenomena of diamagnetism.

Students are taught the various departments of lantern projection. The experiments will be extended and varied according to the judgment of the instructor. It is the intention to shape the course to train the student to accuracy of observation, skill in experimenting, and clearness in statement of scientific facts.

Text-book for Laboratory practice, Pickering's Physical Manipulations, Vol. II.

Among the books of reference are: Deschânel's Natural Philosophy; Wüllner, Physik; Weinhold's Experimental Physics; Frick, Physikalische Technik; Jamin, Cours de Physique; Daguin, Traité de Physique; Roscoe's Spectrum Analysis; Schellen's Spectrum Analysis; Helmhòltz's Sensations of Tone, and Optique Physiologique; and the Works of Tyndall, Spottiswoode, Thompson, Jenkin, Lommel, Percira, Tait, and Stewart.

The following scientific periodicals are received for the use of this department: Comtes Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences, Philosophical Magazine, Journal of the Franklin Institute, Dingler's Polytechnische Journal, The American Journal of Science, Popular Science Review Annalen der Physik und Chemie.

X. ASTRONOMY.

Physical Astronomy is an elective study of the Senior year. The basis of instruction is given by lectures, illustrated by globes, charts, and lantern-slides. The lectures are supplemented by the constant use of the works in the Astronomical library, and by observations with the telescope. Every student is required to observe the moon at several phases, and to identify certain prominent craters and seas; also to observe the sun and planets, and certain nebulæ and clusters.

Especial attention is given to Spectroscopic Astronomy and the Constitution of the Sun. For Course in Mathematical Astronomy, see "Mathematics."

XI. BOTANY.

First Year.— Lectures on Descriptive Anatomy.
General Morphology, with laboratory work and the making of Herbarium.

Second Year.— Lectures on Economic Botany. Laboratory work in the more difficult orders of Phænogams,— grasses, sedges, etc. Higher Cryptogams, followed by lectures on lower Cryptogams, with laboratory work.

Third Year.— Lectures on Histology, Phytogenesis, and Vegetable Physiology, with laboratory work.

The study of the gross and minute anatomy of the various organs of plants is followed by a consideration of the changes of form which they undergo in different species, according to their conditions of life. Plants thus studied are carefully described, compared, and grouped, in accordance with their genetic relations.

Special attention is given to the orders which have been supposed to present peculiar difficulties, and which, for this reason, are often neglected. In the study of orders, mention is made of the prominent species of each,

especially those furnishing useful products. In connection with the study of vegetable tissues, instruction is given in Practical Microscopy, in the use of Micro-chemical re-agents, and in preparation of microscopical specimens.

Succeeding this branch of the science is the study of the plant in action, and the consideration of questions pertaining to its life-history. A portion of the second year is also given to the determination of dried specimens of plants, and to the study of the flora of some assigned locality.

Every object studied in the laboratory is sketched. To give facility in this indispensable part of the work, opportunities are given to the students to receive every week, throughout the course, free instruction in drawing, and painting in water-colors.

The following Botanical periodicals are regularly received for the use of this department: Curtis' Botanical Magazine; Botanische Zeitung, Bulletin de la Sociétie Botanique de France; Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Bulletin Botanique; Journal of Botany; Journal of the Linnæan Society, and Grevillea.

XII. BIOLOGY, ZOÖLOGY, AND PHYSIOLOGY.

First Year.— The instruction begins with a short Course in Elementary Biology. This introduces the various problems to be considered in the study of living things. A few typical animal and vegetable forms are selected, beginning with the simplest on the border-land between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The study passes on — from these minute, structureless masses of protoplasm, having no organs of any kind — to higher types, and to the most highly differentiated plant-life on the one hand, and animal life on the other.

First Year. *(Continued.)* This course includes simple physiological experiments upon growth; the transformation of inorganic into organic matter; the decomposition of carbonic acid by chlorophyll, under the influence of sunlight, etc., etc.

The second term is given to the further study of typical animal forms. A few types are chosen from the different classes, and their structures carefully made out. In connection with this, some attention is given to systematic Zoölogy.

The remainder of the year is devoted especially to Physiology, with the study of so much of the gross and minute anatomy of the parts and organs of vertebrates as is necessary to comprehend their actions.

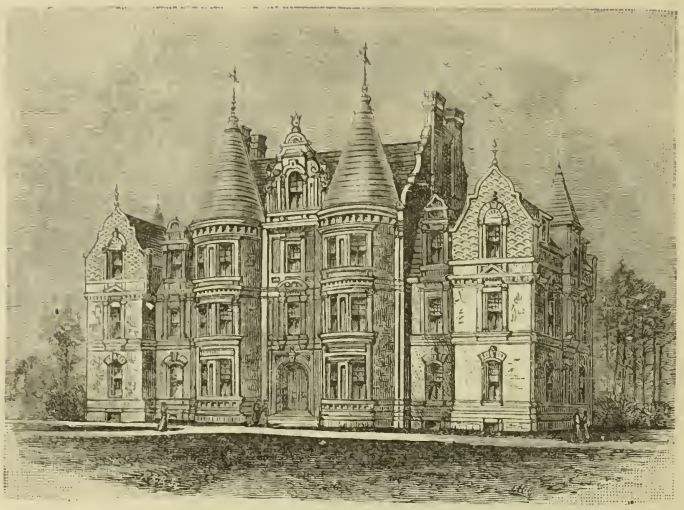
Second Year.— After the first year of Biology, which serves as a groundwork for future study, different students may desire to follow out different lines; hence, two courses are laid out. The first is in advanced Physiology.

This course includes some work in Embryology, Histology, Anatomy, and Organic Chemistry, as well as Physiological experiments. Ova, in all stages of development, from segmentation to the formation of the perfect animal, are provided for the students. They take sections of these and watch their development.

The other line of study for the second year consists of a course in Comparative Anatomy. This is made practical by an excellent collection of vertebrated skeletons, and by typical forms of the animal kingdom.

The Museum contains many models of invertebrated animals, as well as a manikin, and models of separate vital organs.

There is a large library of the latest works on Biology and Physiology, and a collection of journals on Physiology, Biology, and Anatomy.



Wellesley College of Music.

THIS building contains thirty-eight music-rooms for teaching and practice, with a hall for choral singing. The floors are deafened, and double partition walls with double doors prevent the transmission of sound between the rooms. Three full courses in music are offered, each extending through five years; students at all times taking three studies — two lessons per week in each.

I. PIANO: HARMONY AND COMPOSITION, and GERMAN.

II. ORGAN: HARMONY AND COMPOSITION, and GERMAN.

III. VOICE: HARMONY AND COMPOSITION; two years ITALIAN; three years GERMAN.

(Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Harp, or any orchestral instrument, may be made a specialty instead of the above-mentioned principal studies.)

Theory and Æsthetics — fourth year of each course, weekly.

Lectures on History of Music — last year of each course, weekly.

Students completing either of these courses will receive the diploma of the College of Music, and if especially talented and deserving, the degree of Mus.B.

For the admission to the privileges of these courses, students must pass satisfactory examinations in

MATHEMATICS, as required for the Freshman class.

LATIN, as required for the Freshman class.

HISTORY, GREEK and ROMAN (Smith's and Merivale's). Outline of ENGLISH and UNITED STATES HISTORY.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. (Shaw's Manual, or an equivalent.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, as for the Freshman class.

GEOGRAPHY, as for the Freshman class.

Special students for any musical study, and preparatory students in music, will be received as heretofore.

The five years' Literary-Musical Courses will be continued as heretofore; but the full diploma of the College of Music will be given only to those who complete one of its regular courses, as specified above.

Students applying for a course in music only, will be accommodated in one of the College buildings, so far as these rooms are not required for collegiate students in the regular Literary Courses.

THE FIVE YEARS' LITERARY AND MUSICAL COURSE.

No student taking one of the regular courses can, at the same time, pursue the study of Music. Her time will be fully occupied with her collegiate studies; but the lessons in Music in *this* course will be so arranged as not to interfere with the other studies, the only change necessary being the distribution of the collegiate studies through five years, instead of four. Students will preserve their rank as members of the College class which they enter.

Any one of the three regular courses of instruction may be selected — the Piano-forte, the Organ, or the Voice. Lessons on the Harp, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello are subject to special arrangements. Students who

enter the Freshman Class of the Classical Course *unconditioned*, may join the Five Years' Musical Course, and receive *free instruction* in Vocal Music, or on the Piano or Organ. The instruction will be given according to the approved Conservatory method; but the classes will for the present consist of three only, instead of four or six, as usual. There will be two lessons weekly.

Students in the Scientific Course may combine with it a five years' course in Music; but the instruction is not free, the extra expenses of the laboratories being considered equivalent to the expenses of the Musical Course.

All students in Music pay for the use of organs or pianos.

The organ in the Chapel was presented to the College by Mr. W. O. Grover. It has three manuals each of sixty-one notes, a pedal of thirty notes, twenty-six speaking registers, eight mechanical registers, seven pedal movements for combinations, and a crescendo pedal controlling the whole organ. It contains 1584 pipes.

The organ in the hall of the College of Music has two manuals and fourteen registers. Both organs are from the manufactory of Messrs. Hook & Hastings, and are of unusual beauty of tone. They are furnished with the latest mechanical appliances, and are supplied with wind by hydraulic motors. The pianos are from the manufactories of Chickering, Steinway, Knabe, and Weber.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

FIRST YEAR.

Selections from the following works: —

Cramer-Etudes; Czerny-Etudes, Op. 740, 2 Books; Czerny-"Method of Legato and Staccato," Op. 335; Krause-Etudes; Loeschorn-Etudes, Ops. 67, 136; Jensen-Etudes, Op. 32; Mayer-Etudes, Op. 305; Bach's Inventions; Select Pieces to be played without notes; Solo and Piano and Violin Sonatas of Haydn and Mozart; easier Sonatas of Beethoven; Songs without Words, Mendelsshon; Pieces for four hands; smaller works of best modern composers.

SECOND YEAR.

Selections from the following works: —

Clementi's "Gradus ad Parnassum" (Tausig); Etudes by Eschmann; Bennett; Mayer, Op. 119; Moscheles, Op. 70; Bach's French and English Suites; C. Baermann, Jr., Op. 4.

Sonatas by Beethoven and Schubert; larger pieces of Bach, Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, and Schumann: Concertos by Mozart; Concerted Music; Selections from best modern composers.

THIRD YEAR.

Selections from the following works: —

Grund; Harberbier ("Poésies"); Etudes by Eschmann, Op. 16; Chopin, Op. 10; Henselt; Kullak's Octave Studies; Moscheles, Op. 75; Bach's "Well-tempered Clavichord."

Sonatas; Concertos by Mendelssohn, Weber, Beethoven, and Hummel; Concert Pieces by Bach, Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, Thalberg, Moscheles, Liszt, and Rubinstein.

FOURTH YEAR.

Chopin-Etudes, Op. 25; Kullak's Octave Studies; Bach's "Well-tempered Clavichord;" Sonatas; Concerted Music; Concertos by Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Beethoven; Concert Pieces by modern writers — Liszt, Rubinstein, Raff, Chopin, Brahms, Bennett, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Saint-Saëns, Rheinberger, Henselt, and Paine.

FIFTH YEAR.

Selections from the following works: —

Liszt-Etudes; Rubinstein-Etudes and Preludes; Alkan-Etudes.

Sonatas; Concerted Music; Concertos by Beethoven, Chopin, and Saint-Saëns; Concert Pieces continued.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE ORGAN.

FIRST YEAR.

Rink's Organ-School, Books IV. and V.

Lemmen's Organ-School, Book II.

"Arrangements from the Scores of the Great Masters." W. T. Best.

Preludes, Fugues, and Concert Pieces by Bach, Mendelssohn, Merkel, Guilmant, and other composers.

Introduction to extempore playing, and accompaniments for solo and chorus singing

SECOND YEAR.

Mendelssohn's Sonatas, Op. 65.
Merkel's Sonatas.
Best's "Arrangements," continued.
Works of Bach, continued.
Extempore playing, continued.
Accompanying solo, choir and chorus, with orchestra.

THIRD YEAR.

Bach's Preludes, Fugues, etc.; Ritter's Sonatas; Handel's Concertos; Best's "Arrangements;" Concert Pieces by the best German, French, and English composers; Accompanying, continued.

FOURTH YEAR.

Rheinberger's Sonatas; Grand Studies, Preludes, Fugues, Toccatas, Fantasias, and Variations by Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, Hesse, Guilmant, Best, Buck, Whiting, Paine, Widor, and Saint-Saëns; Accompanying, continued

FIFTH YEAR.

Bach's Trio Sonatas, Preludes, Fugues, Toccatas, Fantasias, Variations, Passacaglia, etc.; Thiele's Concert Pieces; Best's "Arrangements;" Grand-Concert Pieces by the best masters.

Lessons as to the structure of the Organ, tuning, and repairing.

COURSE OF STUDY IN SOLO SINGING.

FIRST YEAR.

Physiology of the Voice. Rules for Breathing, and their practical application to the formation of simple, pure tones of uniform force. Study of the Diatonic Scale, in slow *tempo*, on the vowel *ä*. Practical application of the Rules for Breathing to the study of blending the registers of the voice. Intonation. Study of the Slow Trill. Study of the Diatonic Scale on the Italian vowels *o* and *e*.

SECOND YEAR.

Continued study of the Trill. Study of the Italian vowels *i* and *u*. Solfeggio practice, as preparatory to pronunciation. Etudes for Soprano. "36 Leçons faciles et graduées pour le Chant." Luigi Bordese (easy studies of short range). "24 Vocalises pour

Mezzo-soprano ou Soprano," Marchesi. Etudes for Alto. Panofka, Op. 81. Nava's Studies for Alto, arranged by Teschner, Books I. and II. Nava, Op. 22, Book I. "Vocalises pour Contralti," Marchesi.

THIRD YEAR.

Study of Italian Melody. The Aria. Renewed study of the practical application of the Rules of Breathing, in equalizing the voice and increasing its compass. Study of the Trill. Etudes for Mezzo-soprano and Soprano, selected from Bordogni. Etudes for Alto; Nava, Op. 22, Book III. Analysis of English vowels and diphthongs. Mode of treatment in singing English text. Select Italian and English Songs. Studies in Expression and Phrasing.

FOURTH YEAR.

The Aria, continued.— Recitative, Dramatic Accent. Advanced study of Breathing as a source of expression.

For Soprano.— Lamperti's "Studies of Bravura," Books I. and II. Bordogni's advanced Etudes in Bravura.

Continued study of the Trill.

Alto.— Continued study of Nava, Op. 22, Book III.

Selections from Operas.

Twelve Operatic Arias for Soprano; } Arranged from Handel by Robert Franz.
Twelve Operatic Arias for Alto; }

Continued study of Accent and Phrasing. Select German Songs.

FIFTH YEAR.

The Aria, continued.

Further study of Recitative, Dramatic Accent, and Phrasing.

Continued study of Breathing as a source of expression. Oratorio. Opera. English, German, Italian, and French Songs.

To this course will be added, from time to time, at the discretion of the teacher, the study of Duets, Trios, and Part-Singing; also recreations in the form of simple Ballads and Songs, selected according to the ability and progress of the pupils, so that they will not interfere with the regular and more severe prescribed study.

THEORETICAL TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE STUDY OF HARMONY AND COMPOSITION.

Emery's Harmony.
Richter's Counterpoint (translated by Taylor).
Haupt's Counterpoint and Fugue (translated by Eddy).

Instruction in Art.

FREE INSTRUCTION.

FREE instruction in Free-hand, Mathematical, and Perspective Drawing is given to the students in the regular College Courses, for one year, two hours per week. All the classes in Botany receive free instruction in flower-painting in water-colors.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Private lessons in the various branches of Art will be given to those who desire them. The medium used may be pencil, charcoal, crayon, water-colors, or oil.

FIVE YEARS' COURSE.

A regular course of five years' instruction in Art Studies will be given upon the same plan which has proved so satisfactory in the study of Music.

Students who enter any one of the regular college courses may combine with it the course in Art, their regular collegiate studies being distributed through five years instead of four. Free instruction in the Art Course will be given to those who enter the Freshman Class of the Classical Course *unconditioned*. Students in the Scientific Course can take the Art Course, but the instruction is not free, as the expenses of the laboratories are fully equivalent to the expenses of the Art Course.

College Library.

The Libraries and Reading-Room.

The Libraries of the College contain about 24,000 carefully selected volumes, and are open for the use of the students during the day and evening. Beside the General, there are the following Special Libraries: —

The Scientific Library numbers about 3,000 volumes, and is divided into

Botanical Library, 800 vols.
Library of Physics and Physical Astronomy, 750 vols.
Library of Biology and Zoölogy, 660 vols.
Library of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 510 vols.
Library of Geology, 265 vols.

These libraries are placed, for convenience, in the laboratories of the departments to which they belong.

The Gertrude and Sunday Libraries, with other collections in the General Library, furnish 2,600 volumes for Biblical study and religious reading.

The Art Library has been begun, and now numbers nearly 700 valuable books, many of them rare collections illustrating the finest works of the Old Masters.

The Musical Library is a collection of the biographies, the great oratorios, and classic songs.

The Stone Hall Library, of valuable literary, historical, and religious works, is being accumulated through private generosity.

Eighty-six American, English, French, and German periodicals are taken in the General Library. Sixty daily, weekly, and monthly journals are taken in the Reading-Room.

Besides the regular book and card catalogues as used in the best libraries, a complete and minute classification on the shelves, by subjects, is well advanced by trained cataloguers, under the supervision of the Consulting

Librarian. With this is being made a complete subject-catalogue in a separate book for each main class, an exhaustive catalogue and analysis on cards, and the fullest printed index of topics that has yet been arranged for library use. To all books, catalogues, and indexes, all students have unrestricted access, day and evening; and it is purposed to make the training in the best methods of reading and consulting libraries an important factor in the College Course. Besides the personal efforts of Librarian and Faculty to this end, lectures, readers' manuals, guides, and all the aids that the recent study of leading librarians have proved most valuable, will be provided.

Wellesley College — From Lake Waban.

Historical and Art Collections.

1. A COLLECTION of 650 Framed Engravings, Photographic Views, and Drawings.

2. A collection of 350 Stereoscopic Views illustrating the history and art of different nations and periods.

3. A collection of 75 Paintings in oil and water-colors, some of which are copies of the Masters, and others, by Gifford, Quartley, Zangower, Vedder, Cole, Hübner, Webb, Chapman, Frair, Bellows, Lambinet, Ellen Robbins, and other artists, illustrating the modern schools of Art.

4. The Hammatt Billings collection of 50 Drawings, illustrating the Apocalypse.

5. One hundred Statues and Busts, among which are Jackson's Reading Girl, Story's Mrs. Browning, and the Young Augustus.

6. A Gallery of 176 casts, for use, chiefly, in the Department of Modeling.

7. A collection of 35 pieces in bronze and iron.

8. A ceramic collection.

9. A collection of coins.

10. Ancient armor.

Laboratories and Scientific Collections.

1. CHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL LABORATORIES.

IN THE department of Chemistry there are two Laboratories, which are fully supplied with apparatus and chemicals. These Laboratories are arranged for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty students doing experiments in general chemistry. They are furnished with pneumatic

sinks, gas, and a number of convenient hoods for the manipulation of noxious gases. There is also a Qualitative Analysis Laboratory, where students of this branch are provided with everything necessary for their work.

In the Mineralogical Laboratory there is room for the accommodation of thirty students to experiment at the same time. Each place is furnished with a set of blow-pipe tools, and all the apparatus and re-agents necessary for the determination of minerals by chemical tests.

The Mineralogical Cabinet comprises between five and six thousand minerals, which are well-selected, and well adapted for the purposes of instruction. Among these are a large number of natural crystals, which afford good facilities for the study of crystallography.

In the Lithological collection, the principal varieties of rocks are well represented.

A collection for the purpose of illustrating the subjects of Structural and Historical Geology has been begun.

2. PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

The department of Physics has a convenient lecture-room, with lantern and *portelumiére* for the illustration of lectures. Water, wires from the battery, oxygen, hydrogen, and illuminating gas, are at the lecturer's desk. Everything necessary for instruction and illustration has been selected with great care from the best makers in England, Germany, France, and America. There is also a Professor's Laboratory, for the preparation of experiments, and an extensive Students' Laboratory, supplied with instruments for quantitative work. This is arranged in eight separate rooms and alcoves. A dark room is supplied with Bunsen's Photometer, for measuring the candle-power of lights, and with apparatus for other experiments in Light. The room is fitted up for an Electrical Laboratory, and is supplied with Wheatstone's Bridge and Resistance Coils; Thomson's Mirror Galvanometer and Lamp-stand, made by Elliot, of London; the instruments of a telegraphic station; and other apparatus necessary for electrical measurements. There is also a Battery-room and a room for Photography.

3. BOTANICAL LABORATORIES.

At the opening of Stone Hall, in 1881, the Botanical department was removed to that building, in order that more ample room might be secured for the prosecution of the study of Botany.

The Laboratory for the study of Morphology accommodates one hundred students for lectures, or fifty for laboratory-work. Each student has her own table, dissecting microscope, and other appointments. Adjoining are the College Herbarium and Botanical Museum, and a third room for the pressing and preparation of plants. On the same floor is the Botanical Library, all being accessible to students. On the floor above is a lecture-room for classes in advanced work, and a Histological Laboratory, furnished with seventeen Compound Microscopes, and with cameras and Micrometers for accurate drawing. Cases of chemical re-agents, and all the necessary apparatus for the preparation and mounting of microscopic specimens, are provided. All the Laboratories are supplied with water, and all face the north, thus securing the most favorable light for microscopic work. Flowers are supplied from the large College greenhouse during the winter.

The collection illustrative of Botany includes, —

1. The Herbarium, containing upward of five thousand specimens, besides a full collection of the lowest Fungi.
2. A collection of woods, fruits, and of economic vegetable products.
3. Thirty-three charts, hand-painted; six Botanical Charts, by Prof. Henslow, of Edinburgh; fifty German Charts, by Kny.
4. The Botanical Model collection, being a series of thirty-four models of Phœnogamous Plants, and thirty-four models of Fungi, made by Auzoux, of Paris. Each part of the object represented is greatly magnified, and is separable from every other part.

4. BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

A new Laboratory will be ready in September, 1883, which will give increased accommodations for the study of Biology. The course consists largely of laboratory work, and every student is provided with a microscope,

two or three objectives, a complete set of dissecting instruments, and a case of twenty re-agents and coloring fluids for testing the nature and properties of the objects studied. For special demonstration, the Laboratory commands a series of lenses of the highest powers.

After a lecture upon the subject of the day, the students repair to their respective tables, each of which is provided with the organism or tissue to be studied. Drawings are made of their dissections and preparations, and these are accompanied by written descriptions, together with notes of physiological action, etc.

One side of the Museum has been devoted to zoölogical specimens. The conchological collection represents many hundred species. There are good collections of vertebrate skeletons, many models of invertebrate animals, a manikin, and models of separate vital organs.

5. MICROSCOPICAL LABORATORY.

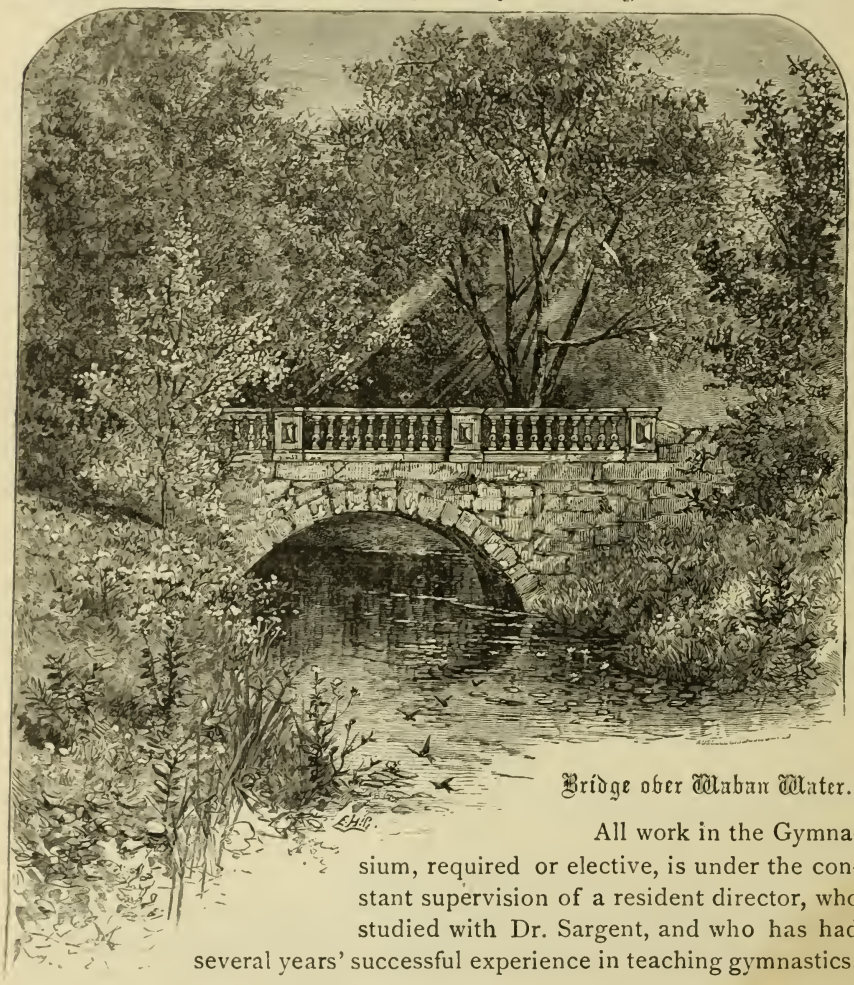
There are in constant use, in the different departments, eighty-five Microscopes of various patterns, including a Polari-Microscope, and one especially adapted to the study of rock-sections. There is a large battery of objectives, ranging in power from one-twenty-fifth inch down, and a variety of accessory apparatus. Care has been taken to represent in this collection the best makers in Europe and America.

Members of the Teachers' class, and others who wish, may, in a weekly class, learn the general manipulation of the microscope and its various applications.

Gymnasium.

THE GYMNASIUM has been improved and fitted up under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of Harvard Gymnasium, and, by the use of his system of physical training, is conducted on a strictly scientific basis, the amount and manner of exercise being carefully prescribed, and directed, according to the needs of each individual. The apparatus includes chest-weights, clubs, horizontal and parallel bars, rowing-machines, flying-rings,

inclined planes, and a great variety of mechanical arrangements for special work. There is an opportunity for those students who wish, to take special training, in addition to the work required by the College.



Bridge ober Waban Water.

All work in the Gymnasium, required or elective, is under the constant supervision of a resident director, who studied with Dr. Sargent, and who has had several years' successful experience in teaching gymnastics.

Societies.

The Microscopical Society affords opportunity for an exchange of results of work in the different departments of science, and of individual work. Meetings are held monthly, and the papers presented are illustrated by exhibitions of objects under microscopes, or by lantern projection.

The Shakspere Society was formed in 1876, and is a branch of the London Shakspere Society, whose publications it regularly receives. Its sessions are held once in three weeks.

The Beethoven Society is under the direction of the Professor of Music, and is open to all students, with free instruction in class and choral singing. The present year, the weekly rehearsals are devoted to the study of the works of Mendelssohn, Rheinberger, Lassen, Gade, Saint-Saëns, Hofmann (a new cantata), and A. Krug.

The Temperance and the Missionary Societies are devoted to the increase of intelligence in regard to the great questions of reform, and to the spread of the gospel in all lands.

Domestic Department.

All students aid in some of the lighter domestic work of the family. The time thus occupied is one hour daily, and does not interfere with the hours of study. The economy of this course should not be overlooked. It would be easier to hire a much larger number of servants than are now employed, and bear the expense of their wages and board with the

accompanying waste; but it would be necessary in that case to make the price for board and tuition much larger than it now is. This would defeat one great object of the Trustees, which is, to give opportunities for higher education to young women of moderate means. The success of this plan in the College leads the Trustees to believe that the students will cheerfully take their share in the easy and useful domestic work, when they understand that they are thus helping, in part, at least, to educate themselves. Experience in the well-known institutions in which this course has been pursued, has proved that the discipline of this domestic work, which unites all in one family as helpers for the common good, is invaluable in its influence upon character, and its preparation for social life.

Expenses.

The price of board and tuition, including heating and lights, for each student, regular or special, is $275 per year, — $175 payable on entrance, $100 on the first of January. Each student will also pay $5 per year for a general repair fund, and will be liable for special damages. The price for tuition alone is $75 per year. Checks or money-orders must be made payable to the order of Wellesley College.

That as many as possible may enjoy the benefits of the College, the charges are kept at the lowest possible point. Hence it must be clearly understood that in case of withdrawal during the year, unless for some providential reason that may seem to the Executive Committee to be adequate, the student has no claim for the return of any part of the money she has paid. Students can arrange for board at the College during the Christmas and spring vacations at $5 per week.

EXTRA CHARGES FOR MUSIC LESSONS.

For private instruction, during the College year, on Piano, Organ, or in Vocal Music, two lessons per week	$100 00
One lesson per week	60 00
For the same instruction, during the College year, — two lessons per week, — in classes of two, each student	50 00
Harmony, in classes of four	40 00
Theory and History of Music (classes)	30 00
All students pay for the use of Piano or Reed Organ, one period daily, for the year	12 00
For two periods daily during the year	15 00
For the use of the Pedal Organ, College of Music	25 00
For the use of the Organ in College Chapel	35 00

EXTRA CHARGES FOR INSTRUCTION IN ART.

For one lesson per week for College year	$36 00
For two lessons per week for College year	66 00
For three lessons per week for College year	90 00

The lessons are two and one-half hours in length.

PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS.

There are fourteen scholarships, the income of which is to be appropriated to aid deserving students.

Mrs. Caroline A. Wood has given $5,000 to establish a scholarship as a memorial of her deceased husband.

W. O. Grover, Esq., has given $5,000, which has been applied by the Trustees to establish the "Grover Scholarship."

D. M. Weston, Esq., has given $5,000 to found a scholarship, which has been named the "Weston Scholarship."

Mr. V. C. Sweatman has given $5,000 to establish a scholarship, which has been named the "Sweatman Scholarship."

Mr. Frank Wood has founded a $5,000 scholarship, named the "Annie M. Wood Scholarship."

Hon. Rufus S. Frost has founded a $5,000 scholarship.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stetson have founded a $5,000 scholarship, which they have named the "Union Church Scholarship."

Mr. John H. Cheever has founded a $5,000 scholarship.

Mr. Samuel N. Brown, Jr. and Mrs. Ruth C. Brown have founded a $5,000 scholarship, called the "Florence N. Brown Memorial Scholarship."

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Clark have founded a $5,000 scholarship, which is called the "Augustus R. Clark Memorial Scholarship."

Mrs. E. W. J. Baker has founded a scholarship, called the "Walter M. Baker Memorial Scholarship."

Mrs. Pauline A. Durant has founded a $5,000 scholarship.

Another scholarship of $5,000 has been founded by a friend.

The "Durant Memorial Scholarship" of $5,000 has been founded by the officers, teachers, and students of Wellesley College, in honor of Henry F. Durant.

The income of these fourteen scholarships is appropriated yearly, under the direction of the Students' Aid Society, to help those who require assistance; but it is wholly insufficient to meet the wants of the numerous applicants.

THE STUDENTS' AID SOCIETY, OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Contributions of any amount are received from those interested in helping poor girls who desire to obtain an education. There is no charity more useful than helping those who are trying to help themselves. It is hoped that all who are generously disposed will correspond with the Secretary of the Society, and give their much-needed help.

More than $10,000 have been appropriated by this Society during the present year to assist faithful students. The funds collected are held and controlled by the Society. In some cases money is loaned to students to be repaid by them, without interest, whenever they are able to do so; in some cases assistance is given partly in gifts and partly in loans. All applications for assistance from the scholarship funds or from the "Students' Aid Society" must be made by letter, addressed to the Secretary, Mrs. Goodwin, 232 Clarendon Street, Boston.

Longfellow's Fountain.

WANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

We ask the attention of all who are interested in the higher education of women, to the immediate needs of the College. It is now established upon such a firm footing that we can, with confidence, appeal to the public for aid. It has been filled with students from its commencement. This year it has received 485 students.

The advanced courses of study, the watchful care of the students' health, the standard of character, refinement, and usefulness, are known throughout the country. Many of our students are already doing good work as teachers, and we have had the privilege, every year since the College opened, of sending one or more missionaries from among our students to the foreign field.

We ask all who appreciate the influence of learned and refined women to aid the College by gifts or legacies.

If the present low rates of board and tuition are to be maintained, there must be permanent endowments. Gifts or bequests of money to the Trustees, with authority to use the income to defray the general expenses of the College, are the most practical form of assistance. The bequest of $25,000 will endow a professorship.

The most pressing want is a laboratory-building, as the accommodations of the College are insufficient for the increasing requirements of the scientific departments. An astronomical observatory, properly equipped, is also an immediate necessity.

A large amount is needed for new scientific apparatus. The Art Gallery needs statues, pictures, engravings, models, and other works of art. The College has no debt, as the Trustees confine its expenses strictly to the means which are furnished. Permanent funds are carefully invested by the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

FORMS OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Wellesley College the sum of ——— thousand dollars, to be appropriated by the Trustees for the benefit of the College, in such manner as they shall think will be most useful.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Wellesley College the sum of ——— thousand dollars, to be safely invested by them, and called the ——— Scholarship Fund. The interest of this fund shall be applied to aid deserving students in Wellesley College.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Wellesley College the sum of ——— thousand dollars, to be safely invested by them, and called the ——— Endowment Fund. The interest shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of teachers in Wellesley College, as the Trustees shall deem expedient.

As an expression of the spirit in which the institution has been founded, we quote the inscription in the Bible placed in the corner-stone of the College: —

This building is humbly dedicated to our heavenly Father, with the hope and prayer that he may always be first in everything in this institution; that his Word may be faithfully taught here, and that he will use it as a means of leading precious souls to the Lord Jesus Christ. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it" (Psalm cxxvii).

"Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine: thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honor come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name. But who am I, and who is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? for all things come of thee, and of thine own have we given thee. For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.

"O Lord our God, all this store that we have prepared to build thee an house for thine holy name cometh of thine hand, and is all thine own" (1 Chron. xxix. 11–16).

The following sentences are from the Deed of Gift of Stone Hall, erected by Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, in 1880: —

I wish the building to be always regarded and used as one that has been *sacredly consecrated to the promotion of a truly Christian education, and the development of Christian character and life.*

It is my hope and prayer that the young ladies who in the coming years may enjoy the benefits of "Stone Hall," may learn as the most important of all lessons to become *noble Christian women,* and devote their powers and their attainments to earnest lives of Christian usefulness.

I have often and sadly observed the pitiable worthlessness, both to themselves and others, of the lives of women when given up to selfish frivolity, or wasted in the pursuit of mere personal enjoyment. And often, too, have I noted, with admiration and gratitude to God, the saintly beauty and beneficent power of the lives of truly Christian women, whose learning has been too genuine for skeptical conceit, and whose refinement has been too thorough for fastidious selfishness; but whose highest aim has been simply to do, faithfully and cheerfully, the work which God, in his providence, had assigned them, wherever and whatever it might be.

Such are the women whom, for their own sake and the world's, I most earnestly desire to aid in training,— women who will always regard *a symmetrical Christian character as the most radiant crown of womanhood,* and a life spent in humble imitation of Him who "*came not to be ministered unto, but to minister,*" as the noblest of all aims.

With this expression of my wish and prayer, and with the earnest hope that these views may always find active sympathy in those to whom the work of instruction in Wellesley College shall be intrusted, I hereby, with gratitude to God for the power and the opportunity, commit to the Trustees "Stone Hall," erected and furnished, as a sacred trust, to be held and used by them for the purpose indicated — *the Christian education of women for their more efficient service of the world and of God.*

Summary of Students by Classes.

Post-Graduates,	3	Students in Special Courses,	98
Seniors,	54	In Teachers' Collegiate Course,	72
Juniors,	72		
Sophomores,	68	Total Number 1882–'83,	485
Freshmen,	118		

NUMBER OF THE ABOVE STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Piano,	86	Voice and Harmony,	1
Voice,	20	Piano, Voice, and Harmony,	4
Organ,	1	Piano and Harmony,	5
Piano and Voice,	18		
Piano and Organ,	2		137

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS BY STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Massachusetts,	120	North Carolina,	2
New York,	67	Texas,	2
Pennsylvania,	34	District of Columbia,	1
Ohio,	34	Delaware,	1
New Hampshire,	32	Virginia,	1
Illinois,	25	West Virginia,	1
Maine,	21	South Carolina,	1
Connecticut,	17	Alabama,	1
New Jersey,	17	Kansas,	1
Vermont,	13	Nebraska,	1
Minnesota,	13	Indian Territory,	1
Michigan,	13	India,	3
Rhode Island,	12	Chili,	2
Wisconsin,	8	Mexico,	1
Kentucky,	8	Sandwich Islands,	1
Iowa,	7	Turkey,	1
Indiana,	6	Japan,	1
Oregon,	6	Siam,	1
Missouri,	5	South Africa,	1
Tennessee,	3		
			485

Degrees Conferred at Fourth Annual Commencement, '82.

Master of Arts.

Louise Josephine McCoy (Wellesley, '79), *Massachusetts.*
Thesis: "A Comparative Study of Greek Historians."

Annie Sybil Montague (Wellesley, '79), *Massachusetts.*
Thesis: "The Greek Drama."

Bachelor of Arts.

Gertrude Florence Adams, *Rhode Island.*
Elizabeth Miles Brown, *Massachusetts.*
Annie Hooker Capron, *South India.*
Jennie Buchanan Chapman, *Connecticut.*
Emily Josephine Clark, *Minnesota.*
Clara Prentice Cornell, *Ohio.*
Apollonia Adelaide Denkman, *Illinois.*
Harriet Elizabeth Emerson, *Illinois.*
Estelle Whitman Essex, *Massachusetts.*
Kate A. Getty, *Illinois.*
Jennie Alida Hosford, *New York.*
Susan Amy Hosford, *Illinois.*
Estelle May Hurll, *Massachusetts.*
Laura Amelia Jones, *Massachusetts.*
Lizzie Maria Larned, *Massachusetts.*
Frances Elnora Lofthus, *Massachusetts.*
Flora Eliza Matteson, *Minnesota.*
Agnes Mooar, *California.*
Mary Ann Myers, *Massachusetts.*
Lena Margaret Norton, *New York.*
Bessie Browning Noyes, *South India.*
Annie Amelia Pfaltz, *Massachusetts.*
Sarah Gertrude Robinson, *Massachusetts.*
Delia Maria Taylor, *Maine.*
Anna Foote Webb, *Pennsylvania.*
Elise Augusta Weyerhaeuser, *Illinois.*

Bachelor of Science.

Helen Matilda Kitchell, *New Jersey.* | Thalia Abigail Painter, *Connecticut.*

Graduates of College of Music.

Helen Adele Cannon, *Illinois.* | Emily Josephine Hurd, *Massachusetts.*
Mary Elizabeth Tolford, *Maine.*

List of Text-Books

RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS PREPARING FOR WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Jones' First Lessons in Latin,	*S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.*
Allen and Greenough's Grammar, Allen and Greenough's Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil,	*Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.*
Harkness' Latin Grammar, Harkness' Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil,	*D. Appleton & Co., New York.*
Latin Prose Composition, by E. Jones,	*S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.*
Merivale's General History of Rome,	*D. Appleton & Co., New York.*
First Lessons in Greek, by J. R. Boise,	*S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.*
White's First Lessons in Greek,	*Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.*
Greek Prose Composition, by E. Jones,	*S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.*
Hadley's Greek Grammar,	*D. Appleton & Co., New York.*
Goodwin's Greek Grammar,	*Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.*
Xenophon's Anabasis, by J. R. Boise,	*D. Appleton & Co., New York.*
Homer's Iliad, by J. R. Boise,	*S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.*
W. Smith's History of Greece,	*Harper Brothers, New York.*
Olney's Complete School Algebra, Olney's University Algebra, Olney's Elements of Geometry,	*Sheldon & Co., New York.*
German by Practice, by L. R. Klemm, Whitney's German Grammar, Whitney's German Reader,	*Henry Holt & Co., New York.*
Konig René's Tochter,	*Carl Schœnhof, Boston.*
Buckheim Deutsche Lyrik,	*Macmillan & Co., New York.*
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar,	*Carl Schœnhof, Boston.*
Histoire de France, par Lamé Fleury,	*H. Holt & Co., New York.*
Keetel's Analytical Grammar, Keetel's Analytical Reader,	*Clark & Maynard, New York.*
Larousse's Grammar,	*Aug. Boyer et Cie., Paris.*
Hart's Composition and Rhetoric,	*Eldredge & Bro., Philadelphia.*
Principles of Rhetoric, A. S. Hills,	*Harper Brothers, New York.*
Guyot's Physical Geography,	*Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York.*

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Dana Hall.

This School, in the village of Wellesley, is a fitting-school for Wellesley College One of its Associate Principals was for six years a teacher in Wellesley College; Greek and Latin are under the direction of one of its graduates, while the courses in Music and in Art are arranged with special reference to the corresponding courses at the College.

Lectures and Concerts at Wellesley College are open to the members of the school.

Pupils completing the Preparatory Course may enter the College without further examination.

For circulars, and other information, address the Principals,

JULIA A. EASTMAN,
SARAH P. EASTMAN,
Wellesley, Mass.

The Wellesley School,

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A Family and Day School for girls, was opened September 27, 1882, and has had a year of most gratifying success.

The instruction is entirely under the charge of teachers from Wellesley College, selected by the College Faculty. Everything possible is done to secure the health, comfort, and happiness of the pupils.

Those who satisfactorily complete the College Preparatory Course, may enter Wellesley College without further examination.

Music is made a specialty.

PRINCIPAL:

Miss ELIZABETH B. ROOT, B.A., In charge of the College Preparatory Department.

ASSOCIATE PRINCIPALS:

Miss KATHERINE L. WEAVER, In charge of the English and Scientific Department.
Miss CORDELIA BRITTINGHAM, . . . In charge of Intermediate Department.
Miss S. I. MORGAN, ... In charge of the Musical Department.

HOME SUPERINTENDENT
MRS. M. E. W. ROOT.

The School is under the personal supervision of Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER and Rev. J. R. MILLER, D.D.

Opportunities are given to attend lectures and concerts. Instruction in the Sciences and Higher English branches may be elected.

For further information, address

Miss ELIZABETH B. ROOT,
2027 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.*

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Graduates are fitted for high positions, and as teachers of Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Physical and Natural Sciences, have been unusually successful.

All our students who wish situations as teachers, have the aid of the Teachers' Registry free.

Address inquiries and applications,

TEACHERS' REGISTRY,

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.